



The Maine Farmer

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

Cooked or Raw Food for Swine.

Whoever has any interest in Maine as a State, must also have an interest in Maine men and in the business they build up, whether that business is at home or abroad. How many are gratified at the success in different kinds of business which has attended the efforts of energetic and capable Maine men in California, and by concept the morning hour was devoted to the examination of several specimens of butter and cheese which the President had brought for trial and exhibition. There were two kinds of butter, one made from dairy fat in Androscoggin county, and three specimens of domestic and one factory made cheese. The specimens were looked at, tasted, and talked about for nearly an hour. The greatest interest was shown in the butter. Four tanks of milk were brought in short-horned cows, and the butter short-horned butter received five votes, and one specimen of Jersey butter did not receive a single vote. The speaker then gave a detailed account of what was unmarketable, and the general opinion of those who examined the specimens was that colored butter cannot be detected by the eye or taste—the latter being greatly influenced by the former. Mr. Lewis decided that the specimens of factory made cheeses were not marketable, and that the price was equal to the best New York factory made, in texture and all desirable qualities.

The same experiment has been continued during five months of the summer and autumn of last year, the results of which have just been published in the report of Mr. Superintendent Farrington, and it confirms in a most emphatic manner the results before arrived at.

Three White Chester pigs each from a different litter and sired in age or weight were selected and placed in different pens June 30th. The pigs fed three times each day. For the first four weeks, only meat, cooked or raw, mixed with water was given them; during the remaining weeks about two quarts of milk and water from the swill tub was fed to each pig with the milk given. Neither the cost of the swill fed, nor the cost of cooking enter into the experiments. One pig having in two weeks increased in weight but 15 lbs., and appearing in poor health and condition, was dropped out of the experiment. The pigs were fed one week on cooked and one on raw meat. The pigs were fed for a period of twenty-two weeks, and with the given were weighed every week. The results are carefully tabulated in the report before us, of which we can give but the general results. Each pound of live weight produced feeding raw meat No. 1 (cost \$0.00 per week), cost 11.7 lbs., to No. 2 it cost 5.5 lbs. and to No. 3 it cost 5.0 lbs. Each pound of weight produced by feeding cooked meat to No 1 (period of twelve weeks) cost 25.6 lbs., to No. 2, 6.1 lbs. and to No. 3, 5.4 lbs. The average cost per pound of live weight produced by feeding raw meat was 53 lbs., and by feeding cooked meat 6 lbs. The average cost per pound of increase in live weight obtained by feeding raw meat, was to the average cost per pound obtained by feeding cooked meat as 109.

Now here is a sort of "side-show" to the above experiment, which is not without interest. In his report Mr. Farrington says: "A pig from the same litter with No. 3 was fed below No. 4, was fed wholly from the swill tub during the twenty-two weeks of the experiment, the food consisting mainly of sour skimmed milk." The day after the close of the experiments Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were slaughtered, and their several weights live and dressed were:

Lbs.	Dressed
No. 2.	106 lbs.
109 lbs.	34 lbs.
No. 3.	181 "
No. 4.	343 "

We leave these figures and the suggestions they invoke, for the study and consideration of our readers.

Farmers in the Legislature.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on Thursday of last week, on the bill for the better protection of sheep husbandry, were of a character, which, to put it in the mildest form possible, can be regarded by every honest citizen as a direct insult to the agricultural committee, to the Legislature—of which more than two-thirds are farmers and mechanics—and to every farmer in the State.

A bill that had received the due consideration of the committee on Agriculture had passed the Senate by a large majority, and was worthy of respect at least from the lower branch—was by them treated with ridicule and contempt for the greater part of the forenoon. The associated collections of flower seeds put up by this firm and politicians in turn had their jocose amendments ready, and offered them with that order and precision which betrayed previous concern of action—and for more than an hour the speaker gave countenance to this kind of thing—when in the Senate the President promptly ruled out one attempted amendment of this nature, as out of order—until the farmers roused to indignation by the farce, took the master into their own hands and put a stop to it. When their force and power were felt, every lawyer and politician in the house was on his knees before the farmers: "Oh, they didn't mean anything," "Can I do anything for you sir?"

In the evening of Friday an indignation meeting was held, which was very fully attended not only by farmers, but by the leading men in both branches, and it cannot be regarded as other than an encouraging sign that the organization and united action of these men was so completely unanimous and carried so much force and weight with it. Politicians and lawyers ought to understand that farmers who come from the experience of the author and the accumulation of testimony from hundreds of practical growers—and with the last edition just published the work may be regarded as near perfect as possible. It takes up first the general principles and practices of fruit culture in all its branches, following with the special treatment of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and all small fruits. It has full descriptions of all the leading American and foreign fruits, and is a handbook, no orchardist or fruit grower should be without, and it is one well adapted for our late use. The work forms a large volume of over 500 pages, illustrated with four hundred and eighty accurate figures. Price \$3.00 per copy. The frequent calls for this standard work have induced our publishers to order copies for sale and it may now be procured at this office at the publisher's price. See advertisement.

Editorial Notes.

Several articles in type for this issue, and a number of interesting communications of file are necessarily deferred until our next number.

We have received several articles in reference to the late poultry show at Portland, for which we have no room in the present crowded state of our columns, and our correspondents will please excuse us from publishing them. The communication of "Now-and-Then" embraces some important statistics, and we shall publish it in our next; we should also be glad to hear from him upon the subject of the different varieties and their breeding, as he proposes.

"W. P. A." commands the work of the Judges at Portland, and an enthusiastic correspondent wishes us to open a Poultry Department in the Farnsworth, which matter we shall take into due consideration.

Board of Agriculture.

[Reported for the Maine Farmer.]
Maine Board of Agriculture and Farmers' Convention.

Second Day—Forenoon.

Exhibition of Butter and Cheese.

The members assembled at 9 o'clock A. M. and by concept the morning hour was devoted to the examination of several specimens of butter and cheese which the President had brought for trial and exhibition. There were two specimens of dairy fat in Androscoggin county, and three specimens of domestic and one factory made cheese. The specimens were looked at, tasted, and talked about for nearly an hour. The greatest interest was shown in the butter. Four tanks of milk were brought in short-horned cows, and the butter short-horned butter received five votes, and one specimen of Jersey butter did not receive a single vote. The speaker then gave a detailed account of what was unmarketable, and the general opinion of those who examined the specimens was that colored butter cannot be detected by the eye or taste—the latter being greatly influenced by the former. Mr. Lewis decided that the specimens of factory made cheeses were not marketable, and that the price was equal to the best New York factory made, in texture and all desirable qualities.

The results of these experiments was that the increase in the live weight produced by feeding raw meal twice weekly, was to the increase in live weight obtained by feeding a like amount of cooked meal in the same time as 100 to 82. Many believed the results to be erroneous, and that some obscure cause must have had influence in the experiment, so positive was it against the weight of evidence generally relied upon as correct.

The same experiment has been continued during five months of the summer and autumn of last year, the results of which have just been published in the report of Mr. Superintendent Farrington, and it confirms in a most emphatic manner the results before arrived at. A general statement of the same will follow.

The Great Business Enterprise.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer

Augusta, February 28, 1874.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the next slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will entitle him in all cases a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Advertisers' Notices

Mr. C. A. Tamm will canvas Lincoln county during the ensuing month.

Mr. S. N. Kennebec, our agent, will call upon subscribers in Kennebec, during the month of March.

Mr. A. E. Faught, will call upon our subscribers in Franklin, during the month of March.

The Patent Right Monopoly.

A bill has been introduced into Congress, which, if it becomes a law, will make a radical change in the patent laws of the United States. It provides that any article which has been patented may be manufactured and sold by any person or corporation, by paying to the inventor or owner of the patent right a royalty of ten per cent. upon the value of the article manufactured. For the protection of the owner of the patent right, the bill provides that the manufacturer shall give bond in the sum of \$100,000, to be held in the office of Washington, for the payment over six months for the royalty due and the payment of the same.

The rights of parties are defined and protected by other provisions in the bill, and the act is also made applicable to copy rights. The measure was introduced by a veteran member who made a very able speech in its support. In this speech he referred to gather many facts of general interest, showing the enormous profits of general retailing by some of the owners of useful patent rights. The last census showed that there were in this country, in all classes of manufactures, the sum of \$2,118,208,769. The annual cost of labor was \$7,755,000,000, and the cost of materials used was \$2,250,000,000. The aggregate value of manufactured was \$4,232,000,000, leaving a net profit to the manufacturer of forty per cent. upon the capital employed.

The profit upon several kinds of business was given as follows: Tanning leather, 35 per cent.; manufacture of woollen goods 32; cotton goods 18; pig iron 20; patent medicines 118; India rubber goods are annually manufactured to the amount of \$1,566,370, employing a capital of \$7,486,000. There is paid out for wages \$2,554,877, and for material \$7,434,792, yielding a net profit to the manufacturer of nearly 60 per cent. These goods could be sold at two-thirds of the present prices and still yield a remunerative profit to the manufacturer. The sewing machine which has now become a necessity in almost every household in the country, pays a net profit to the manufacturers of sixty-seven per cent. In one year and a half the capital invested in the manufacture of sewing machines, pays all the labor and material used and also for the capital itself. The more common class of machines for which the wife of the farmer and mechanic is made to pay \$55, a net profit to the manufacturer of \$29. Where is oil sold or time and interest is paid, the machine costs the buyer more than double what it cost the manufacturer to produce it. And these enormous profits often come out of poor workers who are obliged to sell by the midnight lamp to pay them. The net profits of the business of manufacturing sewing machines in this country in 1871 was \$14,683,833.

The manufacturers of agricultural implements in 1870 employed a capital of \$34,834,600, and purchased material amounting to \$21,500,000. They paid out to their help \$12,000,000, and realized a profit of 55 per cent. on the year's work. Nearly every implement which the farmer requires in his business is covered by a patent right, and in order to obtain it he must pay these enormous profits. It is really but little better than swindling.

It is not probable that farming, take one year with another, pays more than five or six per cent. on the capital invested, and often much less, a sum very disproportionate to that which the farmer is obliged to pay to monopolists for nearly every implement which he uses in doing his farm work.

If these profits were realized by inventors themselves, the exortion would not seem so great, but this has been the case in only a very few instances. Inventors generally die poor and their services are rarely appreciated in their day and generation. Pinched by poverty, the inventor is often obliged to part with his valuable patent right for a mere bagatelle and the proceeds of his brain-work go to enrich others. The person who invented the copper-toed boot sold his invention for \$100, and when the patent expired, the same parties readily gave him \$60,000 for the privilege of having it renewed.

It is true that it is better for farmers to purchase and use improved farming implements even at the present exorbitant prices, than to farm it the old way, and the same is true of all labor saving machines. The sewing machine at double its present price would be a labor and money saving machine, when compared with the old method of stitching by hand, but it could be purchased at a fair price it would be much more satisfactory, and could be afforded by many of those wealth it now is. While we would deplore any action by Congress which would have a tendency to discourage invention, we think some measures should be taken to protect the consumer from the unjust demands of those who own the patent rights of useful and necessary articles.

On Tuesday several additional witnesses were examined, but no important evidence to sustain the charges of mismanagement was brought out. We have no means of knowing the character of the testimony yet to be given, but up to this time the case seems to be decided evenly.

In those localities where the temperance reformation is going on, there is a general impression that something must be done to arrest the attention of those young men who have been driven from their native places of residence by the closing up of the liquor saloons. Underlying this idea is a great truth and one that cannot be too strongly urged upon the people of every community, and that is the lack of innocent amusement for the young. In too many places the idea prevails that recreation is not needed, and most kinds of amusements are regarded as means of the evil one. It is this sort of doctrine that drives young men away from home in search of needless recreation, and fills our saloons and other exceptioinal places. In denying to the young these amusements which are evil only in the abuse, we run into the very extreme one way that we despaired on the part of the young in the other.

The mystery of the headless skeleton seems to have been settled, at least, to the satisfaction of twelve men. The Attorney General closed his argument Friday afternoon and the judge adjourned about an hour in expounding the law which bore the case. The jury retired at 4 P. M., and at 10.30 P. M. they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was not much affected by the verdict. He was removed to jail and his execution fixed for sometime to the April term. It is not probable that execution will be fixed. The execution of Lowell has cost the county of Androscoggin \$5000.

During the next four weeks two hundred caravans and six hundred tire young men will be wanted to work on ice houses on the Kennebec, between Hallowell and Richmond.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. Mr. J. G. Abbott will deliver his lecture on "Cuba" at Granite Hall, Tuesday evening March 3d. This lecture is a volume of 350 pages, and purports to be an exposé of some of the abuses which are prevalent in our Island Asylums. It is an exaggerated, highly colored account, and is either the production of a vivid imagination or a sound mind. In either case it is to be viewed with a few grains of allowance.

LAWRENCE'S. We have two illustrated articles in Lippincott's Magazine for March, entitled respectively, "The New Hyperion" and "In a Caravan with Jerome the Painter." Both sides these, we have short articles in prose and poetry, Monthly Gossip, Literature of the Day, &c., &c. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

HARPER'S. In the March number of Harper's Magazine we find six illustrated articles, Chapters of the "Living Link," and several short stories. A sketch of Lewis Gaylord Clark, who has died since the last year, will be found entitling. The Literary, Scientific and Historical Records are all full and the number, as a whole, is an excellent one. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Scribner's. We have received the March number of this periodical which is also called Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys. This number contains thirty-five articles and twenty-two illustrations. It is printed on heavy paper and in its general make up is first class. Its columns are enriched by the best talent in the country and each number contains over sixty pages. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

GODWIN'S. The March number of the Lady's Book is embellished with a steel engraving entitled "The Wedding Favor." Fashion Plates and Patterns for various kinds of needle and crocheted work. The reading matter is interesting as usual. Published by L. A. Godwin, Philadelph.

SCHREINER'S. Schreiner's Monthly for March contains a continuation of the Illustrated Article entitled "The Great South," by Edward King. The serial stories "Katherine Earle" and "Earthken" are continued, while short stories, poetry &c., fill up the interspaces. Scribner & Co., New York.

MAIN STATE PRISON. The joint standing committee of the State Prison have submitted their report. The committee say that as it seems to be the settled policy of the State to confine the inmates of the prison in its own yards on the industries of the prison in its own behalf, they have but little to say in regard to the master, except to heartily commend the present mode of procedure. To revert to the contract system, which would be in some respects the best, the committee advise that the reformatory should be visited while in punishment by the prison physician as often as every twelve hours, and that the physician whenever he deems that the mental or physical condition of the prisoner demands it shall request his withdrawal from punishment. They further advise that a book be kept, in which a record of all punishments shall be made, giving the name and age of the prisoner ordered there, the reason for the same, the kind and length of the same, and other such general description of the case as may be necessary, and that this book be kept open to the inspection of the board of Inspectors, and the governor and council. They also recommend that corporal punishment be entirely prohibited by law.

PATER'S MUSICAL MONTHLY for March is filled with fine selections of original music. The initial piece entitled "Send for Mother" is very pathetic and beautiful. Published monthly at \$3.00 per annum by J. L. Peters, New York.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The Atlantic for March contains a great variety of useful and enter-taining matter. "Prudence Palfrey" is the central and several other serials. The poetry in this number is unusually fine. Published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston.

AT THE examination into the affairs of the State Prison, which commenced Tuesday afternoon, the first witness called was Mr. Kalloch, member of the House from Thomaston. He gave his knowledge of the management of the prison was based upon current reports. His remarks in the House were based upon the annual reports of the officers of the prison, and figures obtained from official sources. He was not to be held answerable for remarks made upon the floor of the House. Dr. Charles T. Chase, physician to the prison from 1863 to 1873, was the next witness. He had no personal knowledge of the financial affairs of the prison. He said he had never been consulted with regard to punishment of convicts, and he thought the system objectionable. In 1870 Wm. Mc Norton was taken out of a dungeon, and died in a few days of inflammation of the brain; incarceration in the dungeon was the exciting cause. There was suffering from cold in these dungeons, and he had complained of it to the Deputy Warden. He knew of no imprecise conduct on the part of officials, and had never observed any abuse of prisoners. He admitted that he had written two articles for the Rockland Free Press, basing them on information obtained from public documents.

CHARLES G. Chase, overseer in the boat and shoe department, testified that the treatment of convicts he thought to be uniformly kind. The only fault he found with the Warden, were sometimes thought too lenient. He was never instructed by the Warden to cut under the weight of work. He had a fixed salary of \$1000 per annum.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT. Attorney General Plaintiff's report for the year ending October 31, 1873, is printed. During the nine years capital cases were tried, in two of which Wagner and Gordon, verdicts of guilty of murder in the first degree were obtained. In the case of E. W. Reed, tried at Bangor, the jury failed to agree. Adelbert Daves of Madison, the boy murderer, was sent to the reform school. Lucy A. Mack, charged with the murder of Dr. Baker, was acquitted, as he had written two articles for the Rockland Free Press, basing them on information obtained from public documents.

THE Postmaster General has made the following Maine postal appointments: Edward P. Vile, to be Postmaster at North New Portland, vice George A. Smith; removed; Samuel A. Parsons, to be Postmaster at Dead River, vice Owen A. Hutchins, resigned; Otis M. Parsons, to be Postmaster at Union, vice Benj. Burton, resigned; Mrs. Eliza Murray, to be Postmistress at Wyoptington, vice Ira B. Tracy, resigned; Samuel W. Dunham, to be Postmaster at North Paris, vice Chas. W. Chase, suspended by change of site.

GRAND TRUNK. At a Grand Trunk meeting in London, Mr. Potter, the President said: "They have to relay the line of Portland with steel rails, as they would not last if it relied with iron rail"; that the person who invented the copper-toed boot sold his invention for \$100, and when the patent expired, the same parties readily gave him \$60,000 for the privilege of having it renewed.

THE mystery of the headless skeleton seems to have been settled, at least, to the satisfaction of twelve men. The Attorney General closed his argument Friday afternoon and the judge adjourned about an hour in expounding the law which bore the case. The jury retired at 4 P. M., and at 10.30 P. M. they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was not much affected by the verdict. He was removed to jail and his execution fixed for sometime to the April term. It is not probable that execution will be fixed. The execution of Lowell has cost the county of Androscoggin \$5000.

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Editor's Table.

Bella, or the Cradle of Liberty. A story of Isaac Aspinwall, by Mrs. Eugenia B. St. John, Boston. Published by N. D. Berry.

This is a volume of 350 pages, and purports to be an exposé of some of the abuses which are prevalent in our Island Asylums. It is an exaggerated, highly colored account, and is either the production of a vivid imagination or a sound mind. In either case it is to be viewed with a few grains of allowance.

LAWRENCE'S. We have two illustrated articles in Lippincott's Magazine for March, entitled respectively, "The New Hyperion" and "In a Caravan with Jerome the Painter." Both sides these, we have short articles in prose and poetry, Monthly Gossip, Literature of the Day, &c., &c. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

HARPER'S. In the March number of Harper's Magazine we find six illustrated articles, Chapters of the "Living Link," and several short stories. A sketch of Lewis Gaylord Clark, who has died since the last year, will be found entitling. The Literary, Scientific and Historical Records are all full and the number, as a whole, is an excellent one. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Scribner's. We have received the March number of this periodical which is also called Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys. This number contains thirty-five articles and twenty-two illustrations. It is printed on heavy paper and in its general make up is first class. Its columns are enriched by the best talent in the country and each number contains over sixty pages. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

GODWIN'S. The March number of the Lady's Book is embellished with a steel engraving entitled "The Wedding Favor." Fashion Plates and Patterns for various kinds of needle and crocheted work. The reading matter is interesting as usual. Published by L. A. Godwin, Philadelph.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.
At Boston — Live cattle, \$100-\$105; swine, \$3.75; number of Westons Cattle, 100c; Northern Cattle and Wearing Oxen, 100c; sheep, 100c; lambs, 100c.
Prices of Peaf Cattle, per 100 lbs. live weight, extra, \$150-\$160; first quality, \$140-\$150; second grade, \$130-\$140; third quality, \$120-\$130; poor, \$110-\$120; fourth quality, \$100-\$110; fifth quality, \$90-\$100; sixth quality, \$80-\$90; seventh quality, \$70-\$80; eighth quality, \$60-\$70; ninth quality, \$50-\$60; tenth quality, \$40-\$50; poorest grade of oxen, \$25-\$30; broken, \$15-\$20; broken cattle, \$10-\$15; Brighton Tailors, 40c per lb.; Country Tallow, 40c per lb.; Calf Skins, 10c per lb.; Sheep Skins, \$1.75 each.
The supply of cattle for the week has not been so large as that of last market. The quality of these cattle is not equal to that obtained by the proposed amendment to the bill.

Mr. Merrill of Maine favored the inquiry, but said he thought the information could be obtained by the members of the standing committee of the Senate and would be much more reliable than that obtained by the proposed commission.

He did not think men competent to serve on the commission could be obtained without compensation and he moved an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the commission.

Mr. Negley of Penn., moved to lay the bill on the table pending a vote, the House adjourned.

Wool Market. — Not a large supply is market but good for the demand. We quote sales of 100 lbs. of 1st grade, live weight, at \$1.25 per lb.; 2nd grade, live weight, 90c per lb.; 3rd grade, live weight, 80c per lb.; 4th grade, 70c per lb.; 5th grade, 60c per lb.; 6th grade, 50c per lb.; 7th grade, 40c per lb.; 8th grade, 30c per lb.; 9th grade, 20c per lb.; 10th grade, 10c per lb.; 11th grade, 5c per lb.

Sheep — Not a large supply is market but good for the demand. The quality of these sheep is not equal to that obtained by the proposed amendment to the bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Scott's amendment and rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Cameron for the repeal of all laws restricting the amount of national bank currency.

Mr. Morton said the Senate was not full and the House should adjourn. The House adjourned.

House. — A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House of the amount paid since January 1, 1866, for the transportation of troops and government property by railroads which received government payment.

Mr. Negley of Penn., moved to lay the bill on the table pending a vote, the House adjourned.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 25. — The favorable advices in relation to the progress of the bill to regulate the currency of the country, the market, and purchases of fine flocks cannot be made on so favorable terms. The American Wool Growers' Wool Association, New York, has now been established, and the members are now to be seen in the stores of wool dealers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Mr. Frys of Maine, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of malversation in any Union Cavalry Company in any State or in the District of Columbia, it is hereby declared, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years and fined not exceeding \$1000. It is stated that under the existing law the maximum imprisonment for malversation is three years.

Mr. Negley of Penn., moved to lay the bill on the table pending a vote, the House adjourned.

Boston Market. — Boston Feb. 25. — **Fleas and Grains.** — The market for flour is dull and remains at \$100-\$105 per barrel. Commodity exchange at \$105-\$110; Milwaukee and Minnesota extra at \$105-\$110; St. Louis at \$105-\$110; New Orleans at \$105-\$110; New York at \$105-\$110; Illinois at \$105-\$110; and St. Louis at \$105-\$110 per barrel.

Cotton — Cotton Extra, \$105-\$110; Second Grade, \$100-\$105; Third Grade, \$95-\$100; Fourth Grade, \$90-\$95; Fifth Grade, \$85-\$90; Sixth Grade, \$80-\$85; Seventh Grade, \$75-\$80; Eighth Grade, \$70-\$75; Ninth Grade, \$65-\$70; Tenth Grade, \$60-\$65; Eleventh Grade, \$55-\$60; Twelfth Grade, \$50-\$55; Thirteenth Grade, \$45-\$50; Fourteenth Grade, \$40-\$45; Fifteenth Grade, \$35-\$40; Sixteenth Grade, \$30-\$35; Seventeenth Grade, \$25-\$30; Eighteenth Grade, \$20-\$25; Nineteenth Grade, \$15-\$20; Twentieth Grade, \$10-\$15; Twenty-first Grade, \$5-\$10.

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